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ABSTRACT

This report presents statistics concerning the library needs in the state of Washington as of 1975. The resources of public and academic libraries are examined in the following areas: professional and support staff; collections of print and nonprint materials; acquisition of materials; hours of service; and operating expenditures. Data are derived from regular reports of public libraries and from the 1975 survey of academic libraries conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). The report highlights key findings, analyzes the data, shows limited and approximate indicators for school library/media centers, and describes the research methodology. Tables display the data. (FM)

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INVENTORY OF LIBRARY NEEDS, 1975:
WASHINGTON

A SUPPLEMENT TO THE NATIONAL INVENTORY OF LIBRARY NEEDS, 1975

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for the
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science

April, 1979

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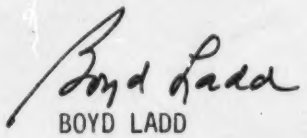
PREFACE

This Inventory of Library Needs for Washington is a supplement to the National Inventory of Library Needs, 1975, NCLIS, 1977. As a supplement to be used in conjunction with the National Inventory, we have avoided unnecessary restatement of background and reference materials common to the entire national project. In particular, the approach to the Inventory effort, described in the National Inventory report in the Foreword and Preface, and by Chapter 2--"Setting," Chapter 3--"Indicators of Need Selected for the 1975 National Inventory" and Appendix A. Method, are all relevant to this analysis for Washington.

The statistical evidence concerning library needs in Washington as of 1975, as revealed by regular reports of Public libraries and the 1975 Survey of Academic libraries conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics, is presented fully, with comparisons to Regional and National performance. As in the National Inventory, the resources examined are professional and support staff, collections of print and nonprint materials, acquisitions of materials, hours of service, and operating expenditures. To the extent similar data on a state basis were available from the earlier National Inventory of Library Needs, 1965, ALA, 1965, and from U.S. Office of Education reports of that period, comparisons with a decade earlier are presented. Methods used in deriving state estimates, additional to the general methodology described in the 1975 National Inventory report, are described concisely in Appendix A.

Basic data on public and academic libraries are presented in Chapters 3 and 5. Very limited and approximate indicators for school library/media centers are shown in Chapter 4. This study is based on the maximum information available for each type of library from the NCES surveys and associated state sample collections.

Each category of resource need has been analyzed in Chapter 2. Chapter 1 summarizes the public and academic library situation in Washington at mid-decade, and highlights key findings. The inferences drawn are primarily statistical. To the extent some policy implications are suggested, they are intended as "strawmen" for stimulating public discussion in Washington. This State Inventory is a modest part of the evidence which will be available to citizens of Washington for their deliberations this year and in the future. We hope it will be significantly useful.



BOYD LADD

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INVENTORY OF LIBRARY NEEDS, 1975: WASHINGTON

CONTENTS

		Page
1.	Summary: Key Findings	1
2.	Analysis	7
3.	Public Libraries in Washington	12
4.	School Library/Media Centers in Washington	23
5.	Academic Libraries in Washington	27
Appendix A.	Method	42

FIGURE

I. Operating Expenditures, Washington Libraries, 1975 and 1965. 6

TABLES

		Page
1.1	Library Resources and Gaps, Washington, 1975 and 1965.	4
1.2	Expenditure Gaps to fill Public and Academic Libraries Needs, Washington, 1975	5
3.1	Public Libraries Staffing, Washington, West and Southwestern U.S. and United States, 1974.	15
3.2	Professional Staff in Washington and U.S. Public Libraries, 1974 and 1962	16
3.3	Public Library Collections, Washington, 1974	17
3.4	Public Libraries Collections, Washington and United States, 1974 and 1962	18
3.5	Public Library Acquisitions, Washington, 1974.	19
3.6	Hours of Service, Washington Public Libraries, 1974.	20
3.7	Public Libraries Operating Expenditures, Washington, 1974.	21
3.8	Public Libraries Operating Expenditures, Washington and United States 1974 and 1962.	22
5.1	Academic Libraries Staff Summary, Washington, 1975	31
5.2	Professional Staff in Academic Libraries, Washington 1975 and 1963 . . .	32
5.3	Academic Libraries Collections, Washington, 1975	33
5.4	Print and Nonprint Collections in Academic Libraries, Washington 1975 and 1963	34
5.5	Academic Libraries Acquisitions, Washington, 1975.	35
5.6	Academic Libraries Space, Washington, 1975	36
5.7	Academic Libraries Hours of Service, Washington, 1975.	37
5.8	Academic Libraries Operating Expenditures, Washington, 1975.	38
5.9	Operating Expenditures for Academic Libraries, Washington and United States, 1975 and 1963.	39
5.10	Staff, Hours of Service, and Space, Academic Libraries of Public and Private Institutions, Washington, 1975	40
5.11	Collections, Acquisitions, and Operating Expenditures, Academic Libraries of Public and Private Institutions, Washington, 1975	41
A-1	Indicators of Need, Abbreviated.	43-44

1. SUMMARY: KEY FINDINGS

Washington at mid-decade had significant shortages in professional staff, in collections, and in operating expenditures allocations to public and academic libraries of the state, as judged by professional standards developed for the Inventory of Library Needs. (See Table 1.1) The gaps in professional staff are regarded as particularly important to the adequacy of services to academic, school, and public library clientele.

Specific identified needs for staff and materials acquisitions amount to $9.5 million on an annual basis, and aggregate needs may range twice that level, as judged by the operating expenditures guidelines.

Public Libraries

Washington's public libraries' priority needs are for professional staff and acquisitions of non-print materials. Hours of service need to be extended, for which the primary resource need is staff.

Public School Library/Media Centers

Washington's public school library/media centers were above the national average in 1975 in hours per week of service, and significantly higher than average in print materials acquired. In most resource allocations, there is no evidence that Washington supported school library/media centers significantly better than did other states - but that level was far short of recommendations of professionals in the field.

Academic Libraries

Acquisitions of materials was a high priority concern in 1975 for Washington's academic libraries. Shortfalls in acquisitions were widespread, affecting most of the State's students in higher education.

Common Concerns

Fundamental problems of financing seem to underly the widespread needs for resources of all kinds in order to give better information service to the people of Washington. Recognizing that proposals for increased funding for public services are appropriately subject to severe scrutiny for essentiality, library planning for Washington at this time might appropriately incorporate considerations such as:

- Attentiveness to the citizens' perceived information needs--unmet as well as met.
- Selection of priority resource needs for first attention.
- Realistic actions toward filling resource gaps--on the basis of which interim steps will both be most effective and be recognized as productive by citizens and their decision-making representatives.
- Mobilizing wide participation in developing a consensus for the role of library and information services in a changing future for Washington's people.
- Exploring how the coherent functions of learning, inquiry, and research by citizens of all ages can be better facilitated for the future, by devising and testing new relationships between libraries and other institutions, including but not limited to schools and broadcasting services.
- Practical ways to extend access to the available resource materials and skills by coordination across types of library, including special libraries and school library/media centers.

- Consideration of regional cooperative services as appropriate.
- Voluntary initiatives for trade-off and measurement-of-benefits kinds of efforts.
- Emphasis on demonstration of the benefits of services delivered, in relation to their costs.

TABLE 1.1 LIBRARY RESOURCES AND GAPS, WASHINGTON, 1975 and 1965

		Public Libraries (a)	Academic Libraries (b)	Combined Public & Academic (c)
Professional Staff				
1. 1965 Inventory[a]	Actual.....	351	211	562
2.	Gap.....	89	69	158
3. 1975[b]	Actual.....	432	416	848
4.	Gap.....	164	120	284
Print Collection (millions)[a]				
5. 1965 Inventory[a]	Actual.....	4.84	3.26	8.10
6.	Gap.....	na	0.79	na
7. 1975[b]	Actual.....	7.84	8.82	16.66
8.	Gap.....	2.50	2.44	4.94
Operating Expenditures (millions)[a]				
9. 1965 Inventory[a]	Actual.....	$ 7.2	$ 8.3	$15.5
10.	Gap.....	$ 5.4	$ 1.6	$ 7.0
11. 1975[b]	Actual.....	$22.9	$22.8	$45.7
12.	Gap.....	$10.5	$ 9.5	$20.0

a/ Data reported are for surveys as follows: Public--1962; Academic--1963.

b/ Data reported are from NCES survey for academic libraries, and from Library News Bulletin, Washington State Library, for public libraries.

c/ 1975 dollars in millions.

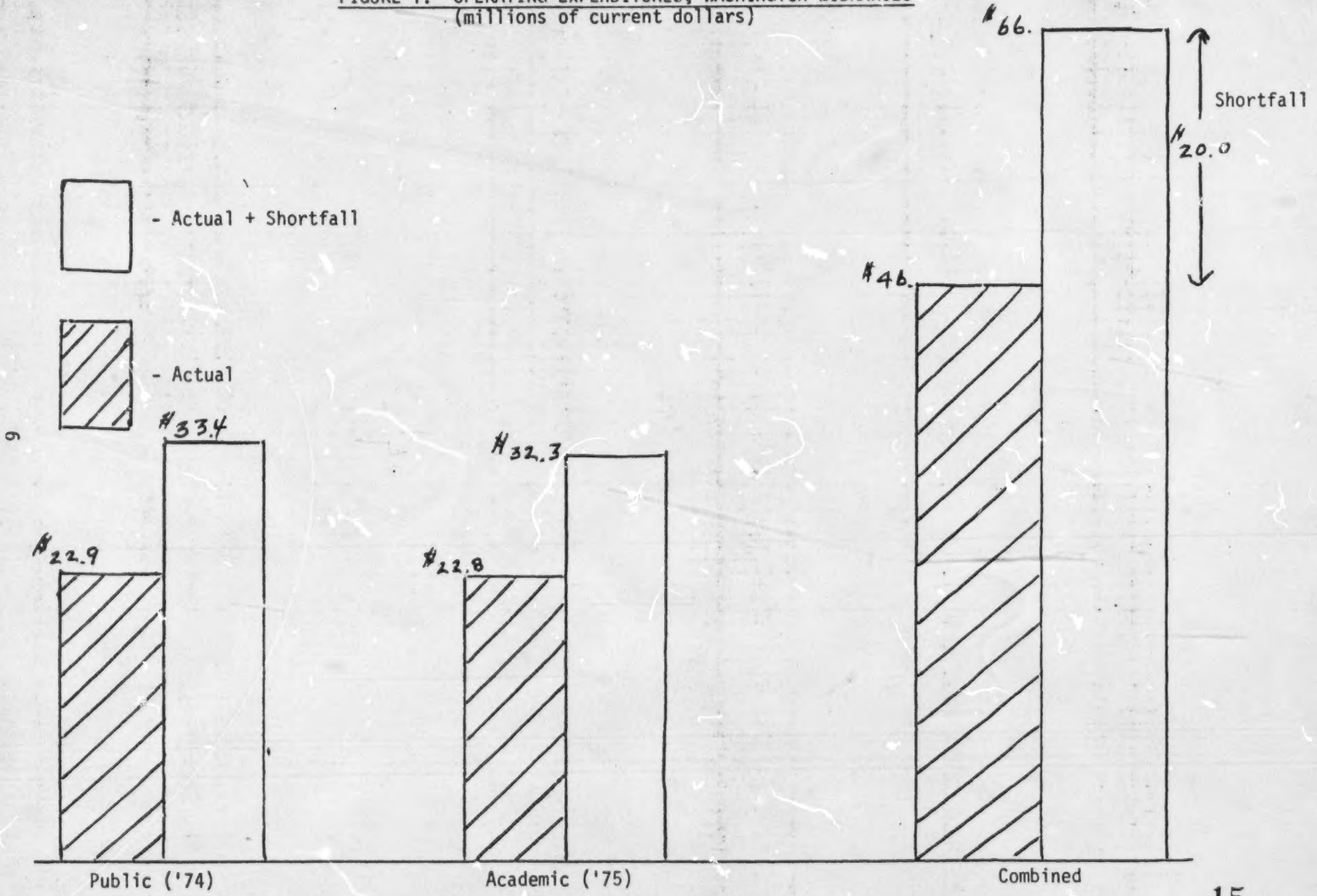
TABLE 1.2 EXPENDITURE GAPS TO FILL PUBLIC AND ACADEMIC LIBRARIES NEEDS, Washington, 1975

Library Resources Needed	Public Libraries (a)	Academic Libraries (b)	Combined Public & Academic (c)
	million		
On An Annual Basis:			
1. Professional and Support Staff	$3.2	$3.1	$6.3
2. Print Acquisitions	$0.3	[$3.0	[$3.3 +
3. Nonprint Acquisitions	n.a.	]	]
4. Hours of Service a/	n.a.	($0.1)	($0.1 +)
5. Total	$3.5 +	$6.1	$9.6 +
6. Operating Expenditures Gap	$10.5	$9.5	$20.0
7. Increment to Annual Acquisitions to Amortize Collections Gaps in 10 Years b/	$1.5	$3.5	$5.0

a/ The primary costs for extending hours of service would be provided by reaching the goals for staff, so the amounts in this line are non-add items in this table.

b/ This does not take into account expected inflation in prices of collection materials.

FIGURE 1. OPERATING EXPENDITURES, WASHINGTON LIBRARIES
(millions of current dollars)



2. ANALYSIS

In this chapter we examine the resource needs of Washington's public and academic libraries, as of about 1975, for certain principal resources. These include staff, collection materials, acquisitions of materials, and space. From the standpoint of the using clientele, these elements together with hours of service are important measures of library resource access. For this reason, hours of service is also examined in this analysis. Finally, operating expenditures, the means through which the resources are provided, cumulatively, is examined as a useful summary measure. The analysis is primarily in terms of the indicators of need adopted for the Inventory project, which are described in Appendix A and in National Inventory of Library Needs, 1975, NCLIS, 1977.

The data are drawn from Chapter 3 for Public libraries, and Chapter 5 for Academic libraries and Learning Resources Centers. Reference to the more detailed information in those source chapters may illuminate the necessarily highly summarized presentation in this chapter. References are made also to the situation with respect to school library/media centers, which is noted in Chapter 4 to the extent inferences can be drawn from the sample data available.

The summary of resources across types of libraries is intended to encourage a broad statewide perspective with respect to libraries and information services, by the governing bodies exercising their appropriate respective responsibilities. We hope this report will contribute to coordinated planning for the evolution of library programs in Washington to the benefit of the entire population of the state.

Staffing

With respect to staffing in 1975, Washington's libraries present a mixed picture. In professional staff, Washington's public libraries were below the nation as a whole; Washington's academic libraries were better staffed than average; while school library/media centers' professional staffing is not distinguishable from the average. The three types have in common that substantial shortages in professional staff were felt at that time.

Washington's public and academic libraries had professional staff in about 1975, and needs for additional professionals in order to meet the Inventory indicators of need, as follows:

	Professionals in Service	Additional Needed
Public Libraries	432	164
Academic Libraries	416	120
COMBINED (rounded)	850	280

With respect to support staff, Washington school library/media centers, as in the nation, were very short of indicated staff needs; academic libraries were below national performance; while public libraries were on the whole well supplied with support staff.

The support staff, actual and additional needs, for Washington at the same time were:

	Support Staff	Additional Needed
Public Libraries	1279	123
Academic Libraries	1075	182
COMBINED (rounded)	2350	300

Collections

As to collections, Washington was in 1975 relatively strong on the whole; academic libraries held 90% of needs and public libraries 80% of print needs, compared with U.S. figures of 79% and 67%. The indication is that Washington's school library/media centers and collections were somewhat below national averages. Public libraries' holdings of nonprint materials were much weaker than the average of public libraries over the nation.

Print materials held by public and academic libraries in Washington, and shortages in holdings; as compared with Inventory guidelines, at mid-decade were:

	Print collections (millions of volumes equivalents)	Shortages
Public Libraries	7.84	2.50
Academic Libraries	8.17	2.26
COMBINED (rounded)	16.	4.8

Similarily, the collections of audiovisual and other nonprint in Washington's public and academic libraries were:

	Nonprint collections (thousands of titles)	Shortages
Public Libraries	222	155
Academic Libraries	650	180
COMBINED (rounded)	870	330

Acquisitions

Each type of library in Washington fell short of indicated needs for acquiring print materials in 1975, but deficits in this respect were less serious than for the average over the United States.

Washington's public and academic libraries acquired print materials, and those acquisitions fell short of the desired pace to maintain adequate coverage and currency, as follows:

	Print Acquisitions (thousands of volume-equivalents)	Shortfall
Public Libraries	575	49
Academic Libraries	341	174
COMBINED (rounded)	920	220

Hours of Service

Washington's libraries provided somewhat similar service to their clients as did the general average of the nation's libraries in 1975. Academic libraries in Washington were open on the average 74 hours per week - identical with the national average. However, most graduate students (58%) in Washington have available at least 100 hours per week of library service, in contrast to 43% in the nation as a whole. In school library/media centers, Washington's average hours per week was 35, as compared to the U.S. average of 30 per week. 9% of Washington's pupils were served less than 30 hours, and 10.8% of the nation's. On the other hand, only 28% of the Washington population was served by public libraries meeting the indicated hours per week (45 for population groups of less than 25,000 and 66 for larger ones), whereas 50% of the national population were so served.

Operating Expenditures

The people of Washington supported their libraries more adequately than the average levels over the country in 1975. Public libraries' operating expenditures, for example, had a 68% "Fullfillment Index" in Washington, and 49% for the U.S. as a whole. A small difference in the same direction seems to be indicated by the small sample of Washington school library/media centers. For academic libraries, the same comparison is Washington 70%, U.S. 62%.

The Washington operating expenditures, and indicated shortfalls are:

	Operating Expenditures (millions)	Deficit
Public Libraries	$22.89	$10.50
Academic Libraries	$22.78	$ 9.49
COMBINED (rounded)	$45.7	$20.0

3. PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN WASHINGTON

Staffing

The public libraries of Washington were in 1974 less well staffed with professionals than the West-Southwest Regions, which in turn was less well staffed than the Northeast and Great Lakes and Plains Regions. The indicated shortage of professionals, in terms of criteria used in the Inventory, is 164--less than 2% of the Nationwide shortage in 1974.

From 1962 to 1974, Washington's professional library cadre in public libraries increased by 23%, contrasted with a U.S. increase of 82%. Washington's needs have increased at a slower pace than the Nation, as well. However, while the Nation has gained modestly in the fulfillment of needs for professional staff, advancing from 76% to 81%, Washington has not kept pace, falling from 80% to 72% in fulfillment. (See Tables 3.1 and 3.2.)

On the other hand, Washington has in aggregate more than the indicated number of support staff, by contrast to staffing indexes of 61 in the Region and only 49 for the country as a whole. This may in part reflect efforts to alleviate professional shortages by providing additional support to the available professional staff.

Roughly, a 20% increase in the budgets for public library staff, a little more than $3 million, could have eliminated the gaps in professional and support staff, if appropriately distributed.

Collections

The combined print collections of Washington's public libraries aggregated about 8 million volumes in 1974. That was about 80% of the standard of 3 volumes per capita (modified for populations served of less than 3,300 and for those of more than 500,000). For nonprint materials, Washington's holdings are 60% of expectation. This is unusual in that the Region had 300% of the indicated need, and the Nation had 239%.

From 1962 to 1974, the total print holdings of Washington's public libraries increased by 62%, much faster than the population increase of 23%. The "expected" holdings, at 1965 standards, would total 5.83 million, only 13% above the 1962 expectation. That smaller-than-population rise in expectation reflects the reduction in number of library systems from 94 to 77, with corresponding economies of scale. The fulfillment index of 76 is well above the national figure of 63.

Print Acquisitions

Washington's public libraries acquired a total of 575,000 print items in 1974, a little more than the total of indicated needs of 555,000. This performance was superior to both the Region and the U.S. In fact, the modest shortages in acquisitions by individual libraries (49,000) could have been met with less than one-half million dollars, whereas the rest of the Nation would have needed an increase of more than $65 million to meet all library needs for 1974 print acquisitions.

Hours of Service

The larger public library systems in Washington characteristically were open less than 66 hours per week in 1974, though for most of them at least one main facility was open 60 hours or more. Consequently, 72% of the population of Washington was served at that time by libraries open less than the indicated hours per week, more than in the Region (62%) or in the U.S. (50%).

The systems serving 5,000 to 25,000 populations generally reported 50 or more hours per week. These systems serve a larger population by far than the 40 libraries serving fewer than 5,000 each, and as a result, the proportion of clientele of "small libraries" having access to library service fewer than 45 hours per week is only one-third, compared with one-half in the Region and the Nation.

Operating Expenditures

In support of current expenditures, Washington in 1974 exceeded the average of the Region and of the United States, reaching 68% of "expected," compared with about half for the general average and the average for the Region. The shortfall in operating expenditures, relative to the standard, was $10.5 million, of which $1 million was for small libraries.

The operating expenditures, for the state as a whole, averaged $6.89 per capita, up 159% in current dollars from the 1962 support level. When measured in constant dollars, however, the per capita expenditure increased over than period by 31%.

That increase in per capita support per public libraries very closely parallels the change for the Nation as a whole--up 151% in current dollars, or 28% in constant dollars.

TABLE 3.1 PUBLIC LIBRARIES STAFFING, WASHINGTON, WEST AND SOUTHWESTERN U.S., AND UNITED STATES, 1974

	Washington (a)	West and Southwestern U. S. (b)	United States (c)
Professional Staffing			
1. Actual	431.7	7,600	36,131
2. Indicated Needs	555.2	7,821	33,091
3. Shortages	164.2	1,974	8,454
4. Staffing Index[a/]	78	97	109
Support Staffing			
5. Actual	1,278.8	11,717	43,531
6. Indicated Needs	1,190.0	19,147	89,162
7. Shortages	122.7	8,039	47,963
8. Staffing Index[a/]	107	61	49
9. Number of Libraries	77	1,450	8,307
10. Population Served (millions)	3.3	46.9	198.6
11. Aggregate Salaries (millions)	$ 15.3[b/]	$ 154.9	$ 588.3
12. Estimated Additional Budget to Fill Staff Shortages (millions)	$ 3.2	$ 67.9	$ 344

a/ 100 (Line 1 ÷ Line 2)

b/ Including benefits.

TABLE 3.2 PROFESSIONAL STAFF IN WASHINGTON AND U.S. PUBLIC LIBRARIES, 1974 AND 1962

	Professional Staff			
	Actual	Minimal Needs	Short[a/]	Fulfillment Index[b/]
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Washington				
1. 1974	432	555	164	72
2. 1962	351	440	89	80
3. Percent Change	23.	26.	84.	-10.
United States				
1. 1974	36,131	33,091	8,454	81
2. 1962	19,855	26,233	6,378	76
3. Percent Change	82.0	76.6	32.5	7.0

a/ For 1974, shortage exceeds the difference between Professional Staff Needed and Professional Staff, since some libraries have staff in excess of minimum "needs;" for 1962, Professional Staff Needed was not presented for libraries meeting needs, so the total need is approximated by the total shortage plus actual Professional Staff.

b/ In order to present comparable data for 1962 and 1974, the Fulfillment Index is here defined as $100\left(1 - \frac{c}{a + c}\right)$.

TABLE 3.3 PUBLIC LIBRARY COLLECTIONS, WASHINGTON, 1974

	Washington (a)	West and Southwestern U.S. (b)	United States (c)
Print Materials (Volumes & Equivalents)			
1. Book Collections (millions)	7.82	n.a.	387.6
2. Bound Periodicals & Microforms	.02	n.a.	9.4
3. Total Print (millions)	7.84	88.5	397.0
4. Indicated Needs (millions)	10.08	136.6	591.4
5. Shortage[a/] (millions)	2.50	51.2	229.6
6. Index[b/]	78	65	67
Nonprint Materials			
7. Total Nonprint Holdings (thousands)	222	11,780	45,577
8. Indicated Needs (thousands)	368	3,930	19,110
9. Shortage[a/] (thousands)	155	2,150	10,718
10. Index[b/]	60	300	239
Estimated One-Time Costs to Bring Collections Up to Indicated Needs			
11. Print Collections (millions)	$ 13.7	$ 295.	$ 1,417.
12. Nonprint Collections (millions)	$ 1.6	$ 22.	$ 107.8

a/ Shortages usually exceed the difference between "Indicated Minimum Needs" and "Actual" since some individual libraries hold collections larger than "Indicated Minimum Needs."

b/ Calculated as 100 (Holdings ÷ Indicated Needs).

TABLE 3.4 PUBLIC LIBRARIES COLLECTIONS, WASHINGTON AND UNITED STATES, 1974 and 1962

	Washington			United States		
	1974	1962	% Changes	1974	1962	% Changes
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
1. Number of Libraries	77.	94.	-18.	8,307.	6,565[a/]	26.5
2. Population Served	3.32	2.70	23.	198.6	155.7	27.6
Print Materials						
3. Holdings (millions)	7.84	4.84	62.	397.0	241.4	64.5
4. Shortages (millions)	2.50	n.a.	n.a.	229.6	102.0	125.1
5. Fulfillment Index[b/]	76.	n.a.	n.a.	63.	70.	-10.
6. Needed at '65 Standards (millions)	5.83	5.18	13.	417.	343.4	21.
7. Minimum Shorgate at '65 Standards (millions)	0	0.34	-100.	55.	70.	-21.
Nonprint Materials						
8. Holdings (thousands)	222.	n.a.	n.a.	45.6	n.a.	n.a.
9. Shortages[a/] (thousands)	368.	n.a.	n.a.	10.7	n.a.	n.a.
10. Fulfillment Index[b/]	38.	n.a.	n.a.	81.	n.a.	n.a.

a/ The population of public libraries was 7,527; survey responses were received from 6,589, and 6,565 of those reported adequately on collections.

b/ Calculated as 100 [1 - Shortages ÷ (Holdings + Shortages)].

18

TABLE 3.5 PUBLIC LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS, WASHINGTON, 1974

	Washington (a)	West and Southwestern Regions (b)	United States (c)
1. Population Served (millions)	3.3	46.9	198.6
Print Materials			
2. Collections Held (millions)	7.84	88.5	397.0
3. Acquisitions (thousands)	575.	7,124.	28.1
4. Indicated Needs (thousands)	555.	7,532.	32.1
5. Shortage[a/] (thousands)	49.	1,619.	9.5
6. Fulfillment Index[b/]	91.	79.	70.
Estimated Increment to 1974 Expenditures Which Would Have Permitted Acquiring Full Needs			
7. Print Materials (millions)	$ .27	$ 10.1	$ 65.7

TABLE 3.6 HOURS OF SERVICE, WASHINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARIES, 1974

	Washington (a)	West and Southwestern Region (b)	United States (c)
1. Number of Libraries	77	1,450	8,307
2. Population Served (millions)	3.32	46.9	198.6
3. Population Served by Libraries Not Open as Much as Indicated Hours (millions)	2.40	29.2	99.7
4. Percent of Population Served by Libraries Not Open as Much as Indicated Hours	72	62	50
5. Libraries Serving Less Than 25,000 Population ("Small)	57	1,161	6,797
6. Population Served by "Small" Libraries (millions)	0.27	6.94	37.9
7. "Small" Libraries Open Fewer Than 45 Hours Per Week	43	853	5,253
8. Population Served by "Small" Libraries Open Less Than 45 Hours Per Week (millions)	0.09	3.56	18.8
9. Proportion of "Small" Library Clientele Having Access to Public Library Service Less Than 45 Hours Per Week (%)	33	51	50

TABLE 3.7 PUBLIC LIBRARIES OPERATING EXPENDITURES, WASHINGTON, 1974

	Washington (a)	West and Southwestern Regions (b)	United States (c)
1. Operating Expenditures Expected (millions)	$ 33.20	$ 478.5	$ 1,977.
2. Operating Expenditures, Actual (millions)	$ 22.89	$ 255.1	$ 1,018.
3. Shortfall in Expenditures[a] (millions)	$ 10.50	$ 228.1	$ 1,004.
4. Operating Expenditures Fulfillment Index[b]	68.	52.	49.
Operating Expenditures for Libraries Serving Populations of 25,000 or More			
5. Expected (millions)	$ 2.39	$ 62.5	$ 1,636.
6. Actual (millions)	$ 1.43	$ 24.4	$ 849.
7. Shortfall[b] (millions)	$ 0.99	$ 39.4	$ 813.
8. Fulfillment Index[b]	59.	37.	50.

a/ Many jursidictions support libraries to provide services above the minimum levels; consequently, the sum of the shortages in other libraries is greater than the difference between aggregate minimum operating expenditures needed and the total actual operating expenditures.

b/ Fulfillment Index = 100 (1 - shortage/need).

TABLE 3.8 PUBLIC LIBRARIES OPERATING EXPENDITURES, WASHINGTON AND UNITED STATES
1974 and 1962

	Washington			United States		
	1974	1962	% Changes	1974	1962	% Changes
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
1. Operating Expenditures (millions)	$ 22.89	$ 7.19	218.	$1,018.	$ 317.	221.
2. Population Served (millions)	3.32	2.70	23.	198.6	155.7	27.6
3. Minimum Operating Expenditures Needed (millions)	$ 33.20	$ 12.55	165.	$1,977.	$ 756.	162.
4. Shortage[a/] (millions)	$ 10.50	n.a.	n.a.	$1,004.	$ 439.	129.
5. Fulfillment Index[b/]	68.	n.a.	n.a.	49.2	41.9	17.4
6. Operating Expenditures Per Capita (average)	$ 6.89	$ 2.66	159.	$ 5.13	$ 2.04	151.
7. "Requirements" if Indicator Used in 1965 Were Applicable (millions)	$ 15.04	$ 12.55	20.	$ 876.	$ 756.	15.8
8. Operating Expenditures in 1975 Dollars[c/] (millions)	$ 24.97	$ 15.48	61.	$1,110.	$ 682.	63.
9. Operating Expenditures Per Capita in 1975 Dollars[c/]	$ 7.52	$ 5.73	31.	$ 5.60	$ 4.39	28.

a/ Some jurisdictions support libraries to provide services above the minimum levels; consequently, the sum of the shortages in other libraries is greater than the difference between aggregate minimum operating expenditures needed and the total actual operating expenditures.

b/ Fulfillment Index = 100 (1 - shortage/need).

c/ Using Implicit Price Deflators for state and local government purchases of goods and services, Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

4. SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS IN WASHINGTON

As of October, 1974, the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) estimated that there were 1,650 school library/media centers in Washington. A sample of 73 of those reported in the NCES survey of 1974 for the estimation of national totals. The national estimates were published in Statistics of Public School Libraries Media Centers, Fall 1974, NCES, 1977. Analytic data for comparison to indicated needs was made available by NCES for inclusion in the National Inventory of Library Needs, 1974, National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, 1977.

Staffing

Nationally, elementary school library/media centers reported an average of 0.67 professional and 0.4 support staff in 1974. Secondary schools reported 1.24 professionals and 0.78 support staff per library/media center on the average. For all schools, this averaged out to 0.84 professionals and 0.52 support staff per library/media center. These figures contrast sharply with 2.18 professionals and 4.36 support staff needed according to professional criteria for the same "average school."

Washington was staffed slightly less well in 1974 than the national average, though better than the average for the West-Southwestern Region so far as professional staff is concerned. The hypothetical "average school" library/media center, if located in Washington would have been staffed with .83 professionals and .48 support staff.

Collections

The indicators of needs based on national library/media center development criteria suggest for the hypothetical composite "average school" a collection of 13,900 print volumes and an equal number of audiovisual and other nonprint items. The national averages are 6,990 print volumes per library and 1,300 nonprint items.

With respect to print collections, the West-Southwestern Region lags behind each of the other three Regions of the country, and Washington is fractionally below the average for its' Region. For comparison, the hypothetical national average school, stocked on a Washington basis would hold 6,150 print volumes, and the average for the West-Southwest Region would be 6,300 print volumes. For nonprint collections, the Region lags all others, but Washington is well above the Regional and national figures. The holdings for the "average school" would be about 1,000 items for the West-Southwest Region as an average, and about 1,600 items for Washington.

Acquisitions

The needs for acquisitions to maintain currency in collections in 1974, expressed in terms of the national "average school," were 1,400 volumes of print matter and 1,390 nonprint. These are based on a combination of size of existing collection and of pupils served. Nationally, U.S. school library/media centers fell far short of needs in 1974, averaging 537 new books and 151 new nonprint items acquired.

Washington was outstanding in print acquisitions in 1974 according to the sample data available - leading the West-Southwest Region, and exceeded by only one other state in the nation as a whole. Print acquisitions, at the Washington

pace of acquisitions, would have been 610 volumes for the national average school, by contrast to 510 volumes at the average performance reported by West-Southwestern Region schools, indexed to the size of the national average school. On the other hand, in nonprint materials, Washington's acquisitions are fractionally less than the Region, which in turn trails the other three Regions. The Region would have bought 125 nonprint items, but Washington would have bought about 110 such items, for the national average schools.

Hours of Service

The accepted norm for this Inventory for minimum hours of service for school library/media centers is 30 hours per week. The national average is 33 hours, or 10% above the indicated need. Even so, 16.8% of library/media centers, serving 10.8% of pupils, were open less than 30 hours per week.

Washington has an average availability of service of 35 hours per week, and 9% of Washington pupils are served by school library/media centers open less than the norm of 30 hours per week. This is better than the West-Southwest Region, which has slightly better average service hours than the national average, but also has slightly larger proportion of pupils in schools with fewer than 30 hours per week of school library/media center service.

Space

The indicated net assignable space needed for the average school library/media center is 4,700 square feet. By contrast, the average facility has 2,344 square feet, or 50% of needs.

The West-Southwestern Region is more adequately housed, according to the small sample result, with an Index of 55% of space needs. Washington in 1974 was housed no better than the national average of 50% of space indicated as needed.

Operating Expenditures

The composite "average school" used for comparison had library/media center operating expenditures of $4,872, exclusive of salary costs, in 1974. A library/media center serving a similar school in the West-Southwestern Region would have been funded at about $4,180. In Washington, the figure would have been above the national average, about $5,560.

5. ACADEMIC LIBRARIES IN WASHINGTON

Forty-seven college and university libraries in Washington reported to the 1975 NCES survey. They served in all 210 thousand students, including 15 thousand graduates. The full-time equivalent faculty numbered 6,800. (See Table 5.1)

Staffing

Professional staffing, for Washington's academic libraries as a group, fell short of the indicated needs by about one-sixth, an index of 84%. That figure is better than the national average of 75%. Two reporting Universities both reported professional staffing fully meeting the professional standards. Two-year colleges, on the other hand, had 58% of indicated needs for professional staff. Private institutions as a group were staffed with 98% of needed professionals. (See Tables 5.1 & 5.10).

Professional staff in academic libraries in Washington approximately doubled in the aggregate from 1963 to 1975, partly accounted for by the increase in number of institutions (mostly two-year colleges). Improvement in professional staffing as related to indicated needs has been modest: estimated at 4% over the period, though it has been 13% for the universities and four-year institutions, and a worsening of relative adequacy of professional staffing in two-year colleges. (See Table 5.2)

Support staffing for the states' academic libraries as a whole meets the criteria of need adopted for the Inventory, though two-year colleges fall short by about one-third. In contrast to this superior level of professional staffing, private institutions' libraries have shortages of about one-fourth the needed

support staff, on the whole. The high Index, 140, for University support staff may reflect full library programs, not comparable to the "minimum adequate" basis to which the indicators of need for staff refer.

In order to fully meet all 1975 shortages in professional and support staff in the 47 academic libraries, an additional $3.1 million would have been needed, it is estimated. That would have amounted to an increase in salaries allocations of 22%. Most of the incremental staffing need was in two-year colleges. (See Tables 5.1 & 5.10).

Collections

Washington's academic libraries in 1975 held 8,800,000 volumes in the aggregate. This was 90% of the indicated needs, but two-year colleges held only 42% of their indicated needs. Almsot three-fourths of Washington's students in institutions of higher education in 1974 were served by libraries not fully meeting collection standards. That figure ranges from 30% of graduate students to 100% of two-year college students. To fully stock all Washington's academic libraries in 1975 would have taken about six years' expenditures for collection materials at the 1975 level. Private institutions in Washington hold less adequate collections with public institutions (43% vs 24% shortages), and $8 million of the nearly $35 million indicated one-time expenditure to meet all shortages would be needed in private institutions. (See Tables 5.3 & 5.11).

The adequacy of collections of Washington academic libraries has fallen from 1963 to 1975 in each category of institutions. The 1975 status was similar to that for the U.S., with respect to all institutions. Among universities and four-year institutions, Washington was better stocked than the average for the nation, and for two-year institutions, collections were less adequate than the average for the nation. (See Table 5.4).

Acquisitions

In 1975, acquisitions by Washington's academic libraries in total amounted to only 68% of the recommended levels to maintain currency and to keep pace with the publication of new materials. The deficit in acquisitions extended across all levels of institutions, though a few colleges, serving 9% of the state's students, did meet the indicated acquisitions for their programs. Only those institutions made improvements in the adequacy of collections. To maintain currency, Washington would have had to spend about $9 million in 1975, instead of the $6 million actually spent. (See Table 5.5).

Space

Academic libraries in Washington had 75% of the indicated space needs in 1975. Three-fourths of the academic libraries do not meet fully the indicated space for full service to their student and faculty populations. In the nation, 65% of academic libraries fall short of space needs on the same basis. Private institutions in Washington have shortages of 17% of needs, and public colleges and universities are short 33%. (See Tables 5.6 & 5.10).

Hours of Service

All academic libraries in Washington reporting in 1975 were open at least 60 hours per week except for 7 two-year and 1 four-year college. These serve only 9% of Washington's students in higher education. More than half of the graduate students in 1975 were served by libraries open 100 hours per week or more; whereas in the nation as a whole about one-fourth of graduate students have that access to materials. The incremental funding to have kept all academic libraries open at least 60 hours per week would have been $71 thousand in 1975, almost all for public two-year colleges. All university libraries could have

been open a minimum of 100 hours per week for an incremental funding of $11 thousand. (See Tables 5.7 & 5.10).

Operating Expenditures

Washington's academic libraries in 1975 fell short of the national criterion, adopted for the Inventory, of 6% of General and Educational Expenditures. Four-year institutions as a group had shortages of 12%, though total library operating expenditures for the group equalled expectations, since some libraries exceeded the minimum needs. Two-year institutions had more severe shortages, amounting to $2 million, or 30% of needs. Both of these categories of libraries had somewhat better performance than the U.S. average. Washington's university libraries were short nearly 40% of indicated needs, about the same as the average for the nation. (See Table 5.8).

The combined shortfall of $9.5 million is dominantly in public universities, in which the average deficit per student is $127. The expenditures of Washington institutions on library operations, related to current indicators of need, declined from 1963 to 1975 by about 15%. Over that period, the expected allocation has been increased from 5% to 6% of General and Educational Expenditures; on the previous basis, Washington would be at about the same level of performance as in 1963, roughly an Index of 84%. The increase in expectations was based on professional judgments that the academic library-learning resource centers have a larger, growing role in supporting curriculum offerings and research with a greater range of materials than before. The rapid growth in publication, both in conventional print materials and nonprint media, as well as rises in unit costs, call for increased outlays at a higher rate than general inflation, if libraries are to serve students and faculty with adequate and current collections and reference services. (See Tables 5.8, 5.9, 5.11).

TABLE 5.1 ACADEMIC LIBRARIES STAFF SUMMARY, WASHINGTON, 1975

	Total (a)	Universities (b)	Four Year (c)	Two Year (d)
1. Number of Libraries	47	2	18	27
2. Students Served (thousands)	210	52	49	109
3. Graduate Students (thousands)	15	10	4.7	0
4. Faculty (FTE: hundreds)	68	24	22	22
Professional Staff				
5. Staff Indicated	496	148	162	186
6. Staff, Actual	416	172	137	107
7. Staff Shortages [a]	120	0	41	79
8. Professional Staff Index [b]	84	116	85	58
9. Professional Staff Fulfillment Index [c]	76	100	75	58
10. Students Served, Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	71	0	86	58
11. Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	60	0	87	96
12. Graduate Students in Institutions Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	30	0	94	0
Support Staffing				
13. Staff Indicated	1,071	344	355	371
14. Staff, Actual	1,075	483	346	246
15. Staff Shortages [a]	182	0	50	132
16. Support Staff Index [b]	100	140	97	66
17. Support Staff Fulfillment Index [c]	83	100	86	64
18. Libraries Fully Staffed (Professional and Support) (%)	19	100	22	11
19. Salaries, Actual (million)	$ 14.3	$ 6.5	$ 4.2	$ 3.6
20. Salaries, Estimated Need for Staff Shortages (million)	$ 3.1	$ 0	$ 0.7	$ 2.3

a/ Since some libraries have actual staff in excess of the minimum need shown by "Staff Indicated," the sum of shortages and actuals in general exceeds the Staff Indicated.

b/ Staff Index = 100 (Actual/Indicated).

c/ Staff Fulfillment Index = 100 (1 - shortage/indicated).

TABLE 5.2 PROFESSIONAL STAFF IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES, WASHINGTON
1975 and 1963

		Washington			United States		
		1975	1963 [a]	Change(%)	1975	1963	Change(%)
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
1.	Number of Libraries	47	29	62	3,026	2,075	46
2.	Professional Staff, Total	416	211	97	22,880	11,200	104
3.	Identified Gaps	120	69	74	9,759	3,848	154
4.	Professional Staff (2) as Percentage of (2 + 3) [c]	78	75	4	70	74	-5.
	Universities & Four-Year Colleges [d]						
5.	Number of Libraries	20	17	18	1,905	1,484	28
6.	Professional Staff	309	176	76	19,011	10,231	86
7.	Gaps [b]	41	51	-20	6,529	2,753	137
8.	Professional Staff (6) as Percentage of (6 + 7) [c]	88	78	13	73	79	-8
	Two-Year Colleges						
9.	Number of Libraries	27	12	125	1,121	591	90
10.	Professional Staff	107	35	206	3,869	969	299
11.	Gaps	79	18	339	3,230	1,095	195
12.	Professional Staff (10) as Percentage of (10 + 11) [c]	58	66	-12	55	47	17

a/ Reported by National Inventory of Library Needs, ALA, 1965, except as otherwise indicated, and except for derived percentages.

b/ This data for the State for 1963 is estimated, using data from the primary source, supplemented by information from the Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities, 1962-63, Institutional Data, U.S. DHEW, 1964.

c/ This approximates, but is not identical to, the "professional staff fulfillment indexes" described in the text and presented in other tables; this variant is used here for comparison to available 1963 data.

d/ In the 1963 Inventory, institutions of higher education were classified as two-year and four-year, the latter category including universities.

TABLE 5.3 ACADEMIC LIBRARIES COLLECTIONS, WASHINGTON, 1975

	Total (a)	Universities (b)	Four-Year (c)	Two-Year (d)
1. Aggregate Collection (millions)	8.82	4.49	3.33	1.0
2. Nonprint Collection (included in line 1) (millions)	0.65	0.38	0.13	0.13
3. Collections Open Less Than 60 Hours Per Week (thousands)	189	0	1.7	187
4. Indicated Need (millions)	9.76	3.82	3.57	2.37
5. Shortages (millions) a/	2.44	0.41	0.66	1.37
6. Collections Index (100[(1)/(4)])	90	118	93	42
7. Collections Fulfillment Index 100[1-(5)/(4)2	75	89	81	42
8. Students Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	73	30	59	100
9. Graduate Students Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	29	19	49	NA
10. Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	63	32	59	100
11. Expenditures for Periodicals, 1975 (million)	$ 2.36	$ 1.42	$ 0.77	$ 0.18
12. Expenditures for All Collection Materials, 1975 (million)	$ 5.98	$ 2.62	$ 2.43	$ 0.93
13. Incremental Expenditures to Fulfill Indicated Needs (million)	$ 34.6	$ 7.0	$10.1	$ 17.5

a/ Shortages for any group of libraries generally exceed the difference between Indicated Need and Aggregate Collection since some libraries have collections in excess of the minimum Indicated Need.

TABLE 5.4 PRINT AND NONPRINT COLLECTIONS IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES, WASHINGTON 1975 AND 1963

				United States		
	1975	1963	Change(%)	1975	1963	Change(%)
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1. Number of Libraries	47	29	62	3,026	2,075	46
2. Collections Total (millions of volumes)	8.82	3.26	171	612	215	185
3. Identified Gaps [a] (millions of volumes)	2.44	.79	209	158	55.3	186
4. Collections (2) as Percentage of (2+3) [b]	78	80	-2	79	80	-1
Universities and Four-Year Colleges [c]						
5. Number of Libraries	20	17	18	1,905	1,484	28
6. Collections (millions of volumes)	7.82	3.11	151	569		
7. Gaps [a] (millions of volumes)	1.07	.62	73	124	47.4	162
8. Collections (6) as Percentage of (6+7) [c]	88	83	6	82		
Two-Year Colleges						
9. Number of Libraries	27	12	125	1,121	591	90
10. Collections (millions of volumes)	1.00	.15	567	43		
11. Gaps (millions of volumes)	1.37	.17	706	44	7.9	457
12. Collections (10) as Percentage of (10+11) [b]	42	47	-11	49		

a/ "Gaps" for 1963 excluded consideration of 129 four-year institutions which held 300,000 or more volumes.

b/ This approximates, but is not identical to, the "Collections Fulfillment Index;" this variant is used for comparison with available 1963 data.

c/ In the 1965 inventory, universities were not separately identified from four-year institutions.

TABLE 5.5 ACADEMIC LIBRARIES ACQUISITIONS, WASHINGTON, 1975

	Total (a)	Universities (b)	Four-Year (c)	Two-Year (d)
1. Total Holdings (millions)	8.82	4.49	3.33	1.00
2. Aggregate Acquisitions (thousands)	385	153	159	73
3. Nonprint Acquisitions (included in 2) (thousands)	44	12	11	21
4. Indicated Acquisitions Needed (thousands)	563	245	200	118
5. Shortages (thousands)[a/]	196	92	57	47
6. Acquisitions Index [b/]	68	62	80	62
7. Acquisitions Fulfillment Index [c/]	65	62	72	60
8. Students Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	91	100	66	98
9. Graduate Students Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	83	100	47	n.a.
10. Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	88	100	67	98
11. Implied Collection Renewal Interval (years)	23	29	21	14
12. Nonprint to Total Acquisitions Ratio (%)	11	8	7	29
13. Expenditures in 1975 for Acquisitions of Collection Material (million)	$ 5.98	$ 2.62	$ 2.43	$ 0.93
14. Incremental Expenditures to Acquire Full Indicated Need (million)	$ 3.04	$ 1.58	$ 0.87	$ 0.60

a/ Shortages, for any group of libraries, generally exceeds the difference between Indicated Acquisitions Needed and Aggregate Acquisitions, because some libraries acquire in excess of the minimum Indicated Acquisitions.

b/ Aggregate Acquisitions (line 2) as a percentage of Indicated Acquisitions Needed (line 4).

c/ 100 [1.00- (line 5 ÷ line 4)]

TABLE 5.6 ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SPACE, WASHINGTON, 1975

	Total (a)	Universities (b)	Four-Year (c)	Two-Year (d)
1. Indicated Space Need (million square feet)	2.37	0.79	0.75	0.82
2. Actual Space (million square feet)	1.78	0.58	0.74	0.46
3. Shortage in Space (million square feet) a/	0.72	0.21	0.11	0.40
4. Index of Adequacy of Space (100 [(2)/(1)])	75	73	98	55
5. Proportion of Libraries Not Meeting Need	77	100	67	81
6. Proportion of Students Served by Libraries Not Meeting Need	88	100	75	87
7. Proportion of Professional and Support Staff in Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need	86	100	68	84
8. Proportion of Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Not Meeting Space Need	88	100	77	85
9. Space Fulfillment Index 100[1-(3)/(1)]	70	73	85	51

a/ Shortage in Space, for any group of libraries, generally exceeds the difference between Indicated Space Need and Actual Space since some libraries occupy space in excess of the minimum Indicated Space Need.

TABLE 5.7 ACADEMIC LIBRARIES HOURS OF SERVICE, WASHINGTON, 1975

	Total (a)	Universities (b)	Four-Year (c)	Two-Year (d)
1. Libraries Open Less Than 60 Hours Per Week	8	0	1	7
2. Students Served by Libraries Open Less Than 60 Hours Per Week (%)	9	0	1	17
3. Graduate Students Served by Libraries Open Less than 100 Hours Per Week (%)	42	19	90	0
4. Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Open Less Than 100 Hours Per Week	72	32	88	100
5. Hours Open Per Week for Average Library [a]	74	102	88	62
6. Hours Library Service Accessible to Average Student [b]	79	103	88	65
7. Average Hours Collection Materials are Available [c]	94	104	89	64
8. Index of Student Access [d]	132	170	147	108
9. Collection Not Accessible as Much as 60 Hours (thousands)	189	0	1.72	187.4
10. Average Collection Availability Per Student [e]	782	2,851	269	28
11. Incremental Budget to Keep All Academic Libraries Open at Least 60 Hours Per Week (thousand)	$ 71	$ 0	$ 2.01	$ 69
12. Further Incremental Budget (in addition to 11) to Keep All University Libraries Open at Least 100 Hours Per Week (thousand)	$ 11.	$ 11.	$ 0	$ 0

a/ Sum of hours open by individual libraries, divided by number of academic libraries.
b/ Average of the hours open, weighted by the number of students.
c/ Average of the hours open, weighted by the size of collection.
d/ Line 6 divided by 60.
e/ "Collection availability"--size of collection x hours of service per week, in millions; average collection availability per student is average collection availability, weighted by enrollment.

TABLE 5.8 ACADEMIC LIBRARIES OPERATING EXPENDITURES, WASHINGTON, 1975

	Total (a)	Universities (b)	Four-Year (c)	Two-Year (d)
1. Operating Expenditures Expected (millions)	$ 31.24	$ 16.95	$ 7.32	$ 6.94
2. Operating Expenditures, Actual (millions)	$ 22.78	$ 10.36	$ 7.32	$ 5.10
3. Shortfall in Expenditures [a] (millions)	$ 9.49	$ 6.59	$ 0.85	$ 2.05
4. Libraries Below Indicated Expenditures (%)	68	100	56	74
5. Students Served by Libraries Below Indicated Expenditures (%)	77	100	57	76
6. Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Below Indicated Expenditures (%)	78	100	54	79
7. Professional Staff in Libraries Below Indicated Expenditures (%)	77	100	50	75
8. Operating Expenditure Index [b]	73	61	100	73
9. Shortfall on a Per-Student Basis [c]	$ 58	$127	$ 31	$ 25
10. Expenditures Fulfillment Index [d]	70	61	88	70

a/ Shortfall in Expenditures, for any group of libraries, generally exceeds the difference between Operating Expenditures Expected and Actual since some libraries have actual expenditures greater than the minimum "Expected."

b/ Line 2 divided by Line 1, expressed as a percentage.

c/ Shortfall as average over the students enrolled in institutions having shortfalls in library expenditures for operations.

d/ 100 [1-(3)/(1)]

TABLE 5.9 OPERATING EXPENDITURES FOR ACADEMIC LIBRARIES, WASHINGTON AND UNITED STATES, 1975 and 1963

	Washington			United States		
	1975	1963	% Change	1975	1963	% Change
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
1. Number of Libraries Reported	47	29	62.	3,026	2,075	46.
2. Operating Expenditures, Total (millions)	$ 22.8	$ 8.34	173.	$1,071.	$ 213.	403.
3. Operating Expenditures in 1963 Dollars[a] (millions)	$ 10.8	$ 8.34	29.	$ 511.	$ 213.	140.
4. Identified Gaps in Current Dollars	$ 9.5	$ 1.57	505.	$ 621.	$ 100.	521.
5. Operating Expenditures (2) as Percentage of (2 + 4)[b]	71.	84.	-15.	63.	68.	-7.
Universities and Four-Year Colleges[c]						
6. Number of Libraries	20.	17.	18.	1,905.	1,484.	28.
7. Operating Expenditures (millions)	$ 17.7	$ 3.95	348.	$ 909.	$ 201.4	351.
8. Operating Expenditures in 1963 Dollars[a] (millions)	$ 8.4	$ 3.95	113.	$ 434.	$ 201.4	115.
9. Gaps in Current Dollars (millions)	$ 7.5	$ 1.49	403.	$ 523.	$ 92.5	465.
10. Operating Expenditures (7) as Percentage of (7 + 9)[b]	70.	73.	-4.	63.	69.	-9.
Two-Year Colleges						
11. Number of Libraries	27.	12.	125.	1,121.	591.	90.
12. Operating Expenditures (millions)	$ 5.1	$ 0.63	710.	$ 160.	$ 11.6	1,279.
13. Operating Expenditures in 1963 Dollars[a] (millions)	$ 2.4	$ 0.63	281.	$ 76.	$ 11.6	555.
14. Gaps in Current Dollars (millions)	$ 2.0	$ 0.08	2,400.	$ 98.	$ 7.5	1,207
15. Operating Expenditures (12) as Percentage of (12 + 14)[b]	72.	89.	-19.	62.	61.	2.

a/ Applying Implicit Price Deflators for state and local government purchases of goods and services, Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

b/ This approximates, but is not identical to, the "Expenditures Fulfillment Index;" this variant is used for comparison with available 1963 data.

c/ In the 1963 Inventory, universities were not distinguished from four-year institutions.

TABLE 5.10 STAFF, HOURS OF SERVICE, AND SPACE, ACADEMIC LIBRARIES OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS, WASHINGTON, 1975

	TOTAL (a)	PUBLIC (b)	PRIVATE (c)
1. Libraries (number)	47	33	14
Professional Staff			
2. Actual	416	345	709
3. Shortages	120	101	18
4. Fulfillment Index	76	76	98
Support Staff			
5. Actual	1,075	936	139
6. Shortages	182	139	43.2
7. Fulfillment Index	83	84	76
8. Salaries, Estimated Need for Staff Shortages (millions)	$ 3.1	$ 2.7	$ 0.4
Hours of Service			
9. Libraries Open Less Than 60 Hours Per Week	8	7	1
10. Students Served by Libraries Open Less Than 60 Hours Per Week (%)	9	17	2
11. Incremental Budget to Keep All Academic Libraries Open at Least 60 Hours Per Week (thousands)	$ 70.5	$ 68.5	$ 2.0
Space			
12. Space Occupied (millions sq.ft.)	1.78	1.38	.40
13. Space Shortages (millions sq.ft.)	.72	.65	.07
14. Fulfillment Index	70	67	83

TABLE 5.11 COLLECTIONS, ACQUISITIONS, AND OPERATING EXPENDITURES, ACADEMIC LIBRARIES OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS, WASHINGTON, 1975

	Total (a)	Public (b)	Private (c)
1. Students in Institutions Served by Academic Libraries (thousands)	210	186	24
Collections			
2. Total, End of Year (millions)	8.82	6.97	1.85
3. Shortages (millions)	2.44	1.84	.60
4. Fulfillment Index	75.	76.	57.
5. Incremental Expenditures to Fill Indicated Needs (millions)	$ 34.6	$ 26.6	$ 7.9
Acquisitions			
6. Acquired During Year (thousands)	385.	301.	84.
7. Shortfall in Acquisitions (thousands)	196.	152.	44.
8. Fulfillment Index	65.	66.	64.
9. Incremental Expenditures to Acquire Full Needs (millions)	$ 3.1	$ 2.4	$ 0.7
Operating Expenditures			
10. Operating Expenditures (millions)	$ 22.8	$ 20.0	$ 2.8
11. Dollar Expenditures Per Student	$ 108.	$108.	$117.
12. Shortfall in Expenditures (millions)	$ 9.5	$ 8.7	$ 0.8
13. Average Shortfall Per Student in Institutions Which are Short (dollars)	$ 58.	$ 61.	$ 41.
14. Expenditures Fulfillment Index	70.	67.	74.

APPENDIX A
METHOD

This State Inventory of Library Needs as of 1975 is a supplement to the National Inventory of Library Needs, 1975, National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, 1977. The methodology of the project is described briefly below. In particular, the methods are described for certain state estimates which were not used in the national report.

"Indicators of Need" were developed for the inventories, based on a consensus by an Advisory Committee including librarians of extensive experience in each category covered: public, public school, and academic libraries. The concept of the "Indicator of Need" is a statistical measure which, when applied to the size and workload of a number of libraries of the same type, will on the average indicate an adequate minimum amount of a particular resource that is needed. These general yardsticks do not apply as "standards" to individual libraries, since they cannot reflect the many specific circumstances of a particular library. "Indicators of Need" were defined for professional staff, support staff, print collections, nonprint collections, print acquisitions, nonprint acquisitions, space, hours of service, and operating expenditures. (See Table A-1.)

Indicators of need were compared to the resources actually reported by individual U.S. libraries to NCES surveys in 1974 and 1975 and the comparisons were summarized in the National Inventory. In this report for the state, data reported by Washington public libraries and published in the Library News Bulletin, Washington State Library, Annual Statistical Issue, 1975, have been analyzed and compared to the indicators and to national data from the NCES survey. Academic library information for Washington is based on responses to the NCES survey.

TABLE A-1. INDICATORS OF NEED, ABBREVIATED [a/]

Resource	Public Libraries	School Library/ Media Centers	Academic Libraries (Univ. & 4-Yr.)	Libraries or Learning Resource Centers (2-Yr. Colleges)
	--(Wherever alternatives are given, the Indicated Need is whichever is greater)--			
1. STAFF				
A. Professional	1 per 6,000 population	1 per 500 pupils, plus 1.	1 per 500 students up to 10,000 plus allowance for collections, acquisitions, additional students	1 per 600 students (minimum of 3)
B. Support	2 per professional, actual or indicated	2 per professional, actual or indicated	2 per professional, actual or indicated	2 per professional, actual or indicated
2. COLLECTION				
A. Print	10,000 volumes or 3 per capita (and 2 per capita over 500,000)	8,000 titles or 10,000 volumes, or 20 per pupil	85,000 volumes plus 100 per faculty plus 15 per student plus allowances for fields	40,000 plus 50 per faculty plus 10 per student plus 165 per major/minor field
B. Nonprint	1,000 or 1 per 10 persons (with graduation with population)	10,000 items or 20 per pupil	85,000 volumes plus 100 per faculty plus 15 per student plus allowances for fields	40,000 plus 50 per faculty plus 10 per student plus 165 per major/minor field
3. ACQUISITIONS				
A. Print	1 per 6 persons up to 500,000 and 1 per 8 persons above 500,000	10% of collection, actual or indicated	5% of collection, actual or indicated	5% of collection, actual or indicated
B. Nonprint	10% of collection indicated, up to 1,000,000 population; 7% for population over 1,000,000	10% of collection, actual or indicated		

Resource	Public Libraries	School Library/ Media Centers	Academic Libraries (Univ. & 4-Yr.)	Libraries or Learning Resource Centers (2-Yr. Colleges)
4. NET ASSIGNABLE SPACE	0.6 sq.ft. per capita population, in main library	8.0 sq.ft. per pupil	6-1/4 sq.ft. per student plus collection and administrative space	5-1/4 sq.ft. per student plus collection and administrative space
5. OPERATING EXPENDITURES	$9 per capita up to 150,000 population; $10 per capita for 150 to 500 thousand; $12 per capita over 500 thousand	$115 per pupil	6% of General and Educational Expenditures	5% of General and Educational Expenditures
6. HOURS OF SERVICE	45 per week up to 25,000 population; 66 per week for more than 25,000	30 per week	60 per week	60 per week

a/ For more complete description, see National Inventory of Library Needs, 1975, chapter 3, and Exhibits A-D inclusive

A previous inventory, in 1965, compared professional staff, book stock, and operating expenditures to then accepted professional standards. The current inventory reports include comparisons to the situation about a decade earlier, as revealed by the 1965 Inventory supplemented by information from the reports of underlying surveys.

The resources data for U.S. libraries circa 1975 for the National Inventory was provided by the National Center for Education Statistics' surveys of Public Libraries (1974), Public School Library/Media Centers (1974), and College and University Libraries (1975). The NCES reports on those surveys describe the methods used and the estimated precision of those results.

The coverage of public libraries for Washington is essentially complete, as reported in the "Library News." The Library News did not provide information on acquisitions of print and nonprint materials in physical terms, or space occupied, and on staff identified as between professional and support staff.

It was not practicable to develop an adequate State sample representation of school library-media centers of Washington. Many schools had difficulty in responding, and the Inventory staff has been unable to develop responsible estimates based on a State sample. The responses to the national sample (by 73 Washington school library/media centers) provide a basis for the limited indexes of adequacy which are presented in Chapter 4. The designated sample would have included 249 school library/media centers additional to the 73 which reported in the national sample. State Indexes based on the 73 may be expected to have about twice the variability that the State sample would have provided.

For academic libraries, the analysis is in terms of the 47 Washington libraries which reported to and were included in the NCES Survey of College and University Libraries, 1975.

Conventions and methods of estimation are for the most part as described in the National Inventory of Library Needs, 1975. Supplemental sources used and assumptions and techniques specific to the state estimates reported here are described below.

1. For comparison of expenditures at different times, current dollar expenditures reported have been expressed in constant 1975 dollars, using as a conversion factor the Implicit Price Deflators for state and local government purchases of goods and services, prepared by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

2. For public libraries, 1962 data on collections (Table 3.3), and on operating expenditures (Table 3.7), were not presented in the 1965 Inventory, which showed only the resources and deficits for libraries not meeting standards. These state totals have been compiled from six source tables, three in Statistics of Public Libraries, Part I, OE-15051, 1965, and three in 1962 Statistics of Public Libraries Serving Populations of Less Than 35,000, University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, 1966.

3. For academic libraries, state data for 1963 for professional staff (Table 5.2), for collections (Table 5.4), and for operating expenditures (Table 5.9), were not published in the National Inventory of Library Needs, 1965. Those totals have been compiled for this Inventory by analysis of institutional reports in Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities, 1962-63, Institutional Data, OE-15023, 1964, to identify those "not meeting standards" and therefore included in the Inventory figures, and those "meeting standards" which are added thereto.